

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6671
一月廿七日正午子時光

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1876.

四時半
廿七日正午子時光

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

January 24, LOCHIN, British schooner, 216.
D. S. Ewan, Newcastle, N.S.W., 17th.
Deo. Coals.—Ed. SCHILLER & Co.
January 25, SPIRIT OF THE AGE, British bark, 347. R. A. Johnson, Chefoo, 16th Jan.
General—MASTER
January 25, AUGUSTE, French bark, 804. Bar-
nard, Shanghai, 19th January. Fish-
CAPTAIN.
January 25, AEGEUS, German
bark, 420. J. Nielsen, Chefoo, 17th Jan.
Beane and Verneuil.—SIESSNER & Co.
January 25, HARLOWNE, British sloop, 277. J.
C. Abbott, Swatow, 24th January. Gene-
ral—D. LAPRAET & Co.
January 25, BIANCA PASTA, Italian bark,
606. J. Tancredi, Bangkok, 3rd Nov.
14-25 pieces Rice—CHINESE.
January 25, COLUMBIAN, British sloop, 1,471.
H. Raymond Harvey, Saigon 15th January.
Rice—P. & O. S. N. Co.
January 25, ROBAL, French bark, 678.
Beaujou, Cardiff, 24th July. Coals—
Ore.
January 25, H. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
1478 Hongkong, 29th September, 1875.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
JANUARY 25TH.
Victor, for Tianjin.
Tutor, for Tianjin.
Cheyne, str., for Shanghai.
Perry, str., for Guam.
Portage, for Bangkok.

Departures.

JANUARY 25TH, CHEN, CHENG, str., for Foochow.
ARRIVED.
Per Haikong str., from Swatow—
Mr. Baye, 1 European, deck, and 2 Chinese.
Per August Friedrich, from Chefoo—
2 German mates.

Reports.

The French bark AUGUSTE reports left Shan-
ghai on 18th January, and had strong N.E.
monsoon and thick weather all the passage.

The German bark AUGUST FRIEDRICH reports
left Chefoo on 17th January, and had strong
N.E. and N.N.E. winds throughout.

The French bark BOURGEOIS reports left Shan-
ghai on 18th January, and had strong N.E.
monsoon and thick weather all the passage.

The German bark AUGUST FRIEDRICH reports
left Chefoo on 17th January, and had strong
N.E. and N.N.E. winds throughout.

The British schooner LACHIEL reports left
Newcastle, N.S.W., on 17th December, and experienced
moderate and fresh winds the first part.
To the China Sea light winds, since then
strong N.E. and N.N.E. winds to arrival.

The British steamer HAILING reports left
Swatow on 24th January, and experienced
strong N.E. winds with heavy rain and cloudy
weather to Tong-nu Point; from thence to port
moderate North-easterly winds and cloudy weather.
In Swatow, the strs. FOOKHEM and DUGAS.

The British steamer COLUMBIAN reports left
Saigon on 18th January. After leaving Capo
St. James, 1st March, 1876, for Macao, 10th
March, 1876. On Saturday the 15th January came
in anchor at Point Cetra de Mar, 18th January,
after the 18th gale moderation, weighed at 6
a.m., and proceeded to the Eastward of Star-
borough Shoal. Throughout the passage ex-
perienced N. Easterly gale and very heavy sea.

The Italian bark BIANCA PASTA reports left
Bangkok on 20th, and will call at Colombo, and
Ceylon, on 21st, and Malacca, 22nd, and
experience E.N.E. winds, lasting for 35 hours,
with tremendous seas; for forecastle and jib; in next
12 days had light N.E. winds and much calm,
with strong easterly setting Southward; passed
the Palawan Passage found no wind, and losing
all compass made the Eastern Passage, going
round Borneo, Philippines, &c., but find it a
great mistake, having either heavy adverse
gales, or calms.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe
from Ports in China, Japan and
Manila.

(Per last Miles' edition.)
Vessel. From Date Arrived
Charity Manila Dec. 3
Dorothea Manila Dec. 3
Quince (a.) China Ports Dec. 5
Black Prince Foochow Dec. 7
Orion Manila Dec. 8
Endymion Manila Dec. 8
Troy (a.) China Ports Dec. 10
Dionysus (a.) Foochow Dec. 10
Leda and Char. Manila Dec. 10

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Extracted from Miles' edit.)

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Minnesota Charleston (U.S.) June 30
Saskatchewan Cardiff July 30
Marius London Sept. 4
Iphigenia Hamburg Sept. 4
Christian Cardiff Sept. 7
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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1876,
With which is incorporated
"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH
year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the
Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best
and most authentic sources, and no pains
have been spared to make the work com-
plete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and
valuable information, the "CHRONICLE
AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT
THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work.)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES,

AND

THE COAST OF CHINA;

also,

THE NEW-CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a
Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is
now the only publication of its kind for
China and Japan.

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of Residents, Furt Directories, Maps, &c.,
at \$3.

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37, Park Row.
Hongkong, January 3rd, 1876.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 27TH, 1876.

The time of year when the various public companies hold their half-yearly meetings has arrived, and it is to be feared that some of them will not be able to present such cheering reports to the shareholders as could be wished. The depressed condition of trade generally must necessarily make some difference to most undertakings, and it would be unreasonable to expect as good dividends at the present time as in the old prosperous days. The shareholders of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, have just held their ordinary half-yearly meeting. The proceedings were of a somewhat formal character, for there was no discussion on the Report, which was taken as read. The dividend of four per cent. declared was agreed to without hesitation, for, as the Chairman remarked, it is advisable for the company, bearing in mind the opposition it has to encounter, to keep as strong as possible. As will be perceived, on reference to the Report, a dividend of six per cent. might have been declared, which would still have left a balance of \$10,449.92 to be carried to new account; but the directors thought it prudent to devote the larger sum, and the shareholders seemed unopposed. The four per cent. added to that already paid, amounts to a total dividend for the year 1875 of ten per cent. This, considering the difficulties under which the Company has laboured during the year, is very satisfactory. The repairs effected on the *Kiautschou* cost \$20,000, and the construction of the *Szechuan* and *Shantung* steamers, which is admitted in their Report, has of course had a sensible effect on the earnings of the Company. The impolicy of buying off opposition by subsidies must have become apparent to the Company by this time. The stoppage of the subsidy to Mr. Kwock Acuzon has been an undoubted gain to the Company. Nor is it probable that the system will ever be renewed. It is obvious that a powerful opposition could not be bought off by such a heavy sum, and it is false economy to pay large amounts to keep from small competitions. It is far better, after all, to rely on their own merits in the service of the public than to endeavour to create a monopoly by buying up opposition. The Steamboat Company is now in good working order, their boats are in sound condition, and they have the prestige attaching to all established undertakings. The public have confidence in the service, and as it is evidently worked, there is every reason to be sure that the Company will continue to prosper.

This report, mentioned by our London correspondent, that the native tribes in the Chinese province of *Hui* have petitioned the *Czar* for permanent annexation is, it true, worthy of notice. There is, however, pretty

good reason to believe in its authenticity. It is so much of a piece with modern Russian policy that it requires no great stretch of credibility to accept it as fact. The Russians are quietly working out a grand scheme for the extension of the *Czar's* dominion over the whole of Central Asia. Where it can be effected by persuasion or intrigue these means are profitably used; failing those, a quarrel is picked on the first opportunity with the refractory tribe. Thus, by slow degrees, the forces of Russia are being almost imperceptibly advanced. There can be no question that the spread of Russian power usually means the suppression of anarchy and brigandage. Russia is the destined pioneer of civilisation in Northern Asia, and in time she will reduce the scattered tribes to something like a nation. Many of them doubtless are not likely to perceive the benefits of a stable government, and the security of life and property enjoyed under it, and hence show no aversion to exchange their allegiance to China for submission to and incorporation with Russia. It is not improbable that the tribes of the province of *Hui* have resolved to ask annexation by Russia because of the inability of China to protect them from their turbulent neighbours. The ruler of China is so feeble that it is likely, bit by bit, she will lose the whole of Tartary and probably Mongolia, and the day may not be far distant when the Great Wall will be the seaboundary of her dominions. In fact it will be well for her if Russian progress southwards halts here. But this is doubtful. The Chinese Government shows little inclination to prepare for the contest for independence which menaces it in the future. The only hope for China lies in adopting what is good in European institutions and making firm allies of the principal European Powers. But this will not be promoted by permitting her officials to violate the Treaties and evade the fulfilment of their obligations. China has now arrived at a crisis in her history. It greatly depends upon her statesmen whether she is to enter upon a new era of commercial progress and moral and material advancement, or to sink into a dependency of some great Western Power or Powers. England has no inclination to undertake the task of governing another vast country, however ready its people might be to submit to her rule; but there is no telling to what she might be driven by the greed of Russia and the insincerity of the Manchu Government. It is well, now and again, to sound a note of warning that may reach Peking. The Authorities cannot be too often made aware that it is dangerous to trifle with the Lion, or to disregard the Bear.

We would remind our readers of Dunn's *Antislavery* at the City Hall this evening. Mr. Toller, the defendant, has been very ill on this occasion, and none should be denied the opportunity of seeing him. The subscriber of his entertainment is too well known to need any recommendation. The one thing that will be under the patronage of H.E. Sir Arthur Kennedy.

Plaintiff in China is treated, says the *Graphic*, in a highly unusual manner by the Celestial judges. Two sandstone bowls half filled with wine or spirit are placed upon the fire until the liquid boils. The contents are then "eaten," and the red hot mouth of the bottle is applied to the bite and held there till it is blisters. When the same is done, the bottle is rinsed with cold water, and the bite is dressed with a kind of glistening rice, called *kin-nu-tzu*, and meat for fortification. Plaintiff was seized with an asthmatic affection whilst on a voyage, and on arriving at Hongkong he immediately saw a doctor and the result was these bills. The same thing was mentioned in the text of *Morland's Pellock's Merchant Seafaring*. Plaintiff stated that his defense was (1) That it was the custom of defendant to discharge a captain at any time, paying him up to the time of his dismissal, and that plaintiff having been a long time in his employ must have known this; (2) the question of board was disputed altogether; the board was supplied on board and there was every facility for cooking it, and plaintiff went along it was for the owner to provide the cookhouse, and it is evident, according to the facts, that plaintiff did not apply to a vessel going one. Plaintiff did not apply, because the vessel was not a foreign going one. It was a vessel held by defendant, who was a native of China, and who, under a peculiar Ordinance, was the holder of some property held under Government, was entitled to fly the British flag, but the vessel was not a British ship.

His Lordship—What was the name of the carrier?

Mr. Toller said the vessel never traded further than Soowoo, scarcely a day's voyage, and all the provisions quoted by Mr. Toller applied to a foreign going ship, and could not possibly apply to a vessel like this.

Plaintiff gave evidence in accordance with the statement of Mr. Toller.

Defendant in his evidence said plaintiff was engaged on the vessel he should be bound to supply all his services not required.

He admitted that there was no cookhouse appointed on board.

On that occasion he had a meal, which he had not paid for, and the master of the vessel, Mr. Deenay, was present.

Mr. Toller said he was present at the time the agreement was made, and corroborated the statement of Mr. Deenay, who was present at the time the agreement was made, and corroborated the statements of defendant.

Mr. P. D. O. COMPANY.

There has been an angry correspondence going on lately in the city article of *The Times* relative to the manner of the P. & O. Company keeping their accounts.

This letter concludes the case for the defense.

Mr. Toller argued the plaintiff might be compelled to give the evidence given by the witness Kentwell and the last witness, as a number of questions had been put which had not been raised in cross-examination.

Mr. Breerton objected, and said such a thing was quite unprecedented in his experience.

His Lordship overruled the objection and said the counsel for the defendant was compelled to cross-examine the plaintiff as to the evidence of defendant, and he would have no opportunity of denying it.

Plaintiff said he had been paid in the amount that anything was said about his being liable to summary dismissal at the time he was engaged.

He said that he had any meals on board the *Norma* during the period for which he claimed for his board.

Mr. Breerton then addressed the Court for the second time, and argued that the plaintiff was not made up in accordance with custom, as was an actual case with him, and that the defendant was not required to pay him.

His Lordship said the man would not refuse to take the money merely for the sake of bringing an action, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff with costs.

AN UNDISCLOSED DEBT.

JONATHAN v. BOWLER, \$5,000.—Defendant has brought the debt before him, and has agreed to pay me \$1. He has given to plaintiff a large sum several times to pay the money but could never find him.

His Lordship said a man would not refuse to take the money merely for the sake of bringing an action, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff with costs.

AN EXTRAVAGANT YOUTH.

CARIBBEAN JOHNSON v. BROWN, \$10,747.—The plaintiff sued, and defendant, a youth 15 years of age, for the price of a number of kites and quantity of string he had supplied to him. The plaintiff had given him a bill of exchange, and having no funds for the New Year, he sent to his father for a loan, and his father sent a bill of exchange for the amount of \$675.

In his evidence he said that he had given him a bill of exchange, and had given him a bill of exchange for the amount of \$675.

His Lordship said the proof of that debt was not sufficient, and he only gave a verdict for plaintiff for the amount admitted by defendant. He recommended the father of defendant to make amends.

The plaintiff said that he had given him a bill of exchange, and having no funds for the New Year, he sent to his father for a loan, and his father sent a bill of exchange for the amount of \$675.

His Lordship said he had given him a bill of exchange, and had given him a bill of exchange for the amount of \$675.

His Lordship said the proof of that debt was not sufficient, and he only gave a verdict for plaintiff for the amount admitted by defendant. He recommended the father of defendant to make amends.

The plaintiff said that he had given him a bill of exchange, and having no funds for the New Year, he sent to his father for a loan, and his father sent a bill of exchange for the amount of \$675.

His Lordship said he had given him a bill of exchange, and had given him a bill of exchange for the amount of \$675.

His Lordship said the proof of that debt was not sufficient, and he only gave a verdict for plaintiff for the amount admitted by defendant. He recommended the father of defendant to make amends.

The plaintiff said that he had given him a bill of exchange, and having no funds for the New Year, he sent to his father for a loan, and his father sent a bill of exchange for the amount of \$675.

His Lordship said he had given him a bill of exchange, and had given him a bill of exchange for the amount of \$675.

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LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.

Earl Russell has withdrawn his promise work on the Eastern Question.

It is stated that Mr. Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) will visit England some time during the spring.

Mr. Edward Thompson has begun planning her picture of "The Return of the Six Handled."

A black marble slab in memory of Bishop Thirlwall has just been laid down in Westminster Abbey.

The late Mr. Wynn Ellis leaves his magnificent collection of paintings by the old masters to the National Gallery.

Mr. Whittaker, whose almanach is so widely known, is about to publish a weekly paper journal for popular reading.

Two copies of " Romeo and Juliet," edited by P. A. Daniel, have been presented by Prince Leopold to the Liverpool Free Public Library.

A life-like bust of the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, by Mr. G. E. Bunting, but just been placed in the Barony Presbyterian Church, Glasgow.

Mr. Andrew MacCollum has received the Queen's command to paint three pictures of scenes in the neighbourhood of the Royal residence at Balmoral.

The late Vice-President of the United States had for some time been hard at work at his "Home of the Slave Power," which he had bought in 1865.

Under the auspices of "Will of Their Own," Mr. William Toole is going to publish a collection of sayings, and of the results of the varieties of toasters.

"The London and Provincial Illustrated News-paper" was to be published in December. The editor of the new venture is Mr. Thomas Atkinson, and it will be issued at threepence.

"The Young Alice," which is to be called "The Young Alice," is a book which is to be sold in America.

George Eliot's new work is, we have reason to know, like "Middlemarch," another success, but of a different sphere.

The Academy states that the new novel "Owen Gywnne's Great Work," lately published by Messrs. Macmillan, by Lady Augusta North, daughter of the Earl of Albemarle, and author of several popular works.

A biography of late Mr. Adam Black, M.C., of Edinburgh, is to be printed in East Princes-street Gardens, Edinburgh, at a cost of £1000. Mr. Hutchinson, R.S.A., has been commissioned to design the statue.

The head of the bronze statue of Prince Albert, which has been executed for the Memorial monument in Hyde Park, has been cast. The Prince looks to the left of the Albert Hall, opposite Birmingham Palace.

The death is announced at the age of 39, of Mr. Arthur Boyd (Houghton), a man well known as a wood-draughtsman connected with the illustrated press. He was a member of the Old Water Colour Society, and contributed at various times to the Royal Academy and other exhibitions.

A notable addition to the history of the English drama is in preparation, under the name of "An Old Woman's Gossip," by Fanny Kemble. Mrs. Kemble, who died in Philadelphia, has already published four numbers of this record of her life in the *Atlantic Monthly Review*.

Professor Andreas Müller, of Munich, has recently finished two large frescoes in the church of Weissenburg, in Württemberg. The National Zeitung, in an interesting article on England's purchase of the Suez Canal shares, winds up as follows:

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The painting of Lazarus. The painter is still engaged on a large important fresco for the church of St. Peterburg, where the true condition of the Russian Navy is better known."

STARLING ASSERTION IN REGARD TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The *Cataldo* Review quotes from the *Mondo* the following statement made by J. D. Martine concerning an interview which he had with Mr. Lincoln, on the 1st of Decem-

ber, 1864:—

"We came to the conclusion that the assassination of President Lincoln, and we were not a little surprised to hear Mr. Lincoln say, with sadness, 'A poor Lincoln! if he had remembered my advice he would not have been so deplorable; why did he not remain at home?—God's truth, and why did he not continue to say his beads?' 'He would have done so,' said Martine, 'but he was a Catholic.'

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